

# **भारत राजपत्र** **The Gazette of India**

असाधारण  
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग 2—खण्ड 2

PART II—Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 2] नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, मार्च 24, 1971/चैत्र 3, 1893  
No. 2] NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1971/CHAITRA 3, 1893

इस भाग में निम्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

RAJYA SABHA

The following Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 24th March, 1971:—

BILL No. VII OF 1971.

*A Bill further to amend the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-second Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Imports and Exports (Control) Amend- Short  
ment Act, 1971. title.
- 18 of 1947. 2. In the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (hereinafter re- Amend-  
ferred to as the principal Act), in the long title and preamble, the words ment of  
"to continue for a limited period powers" shall be omitted. long title  
and pream-  
ble.
3. In section 1 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), the words, Amend-  
figures and letters "and shall remain in force until the 31st day of ment of  
March, 1971" shall be omitted. section 1.

---

**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS**

---

The Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 will cease to have effect on the 31st day of March, 1971, from which date there will be no legislative sanction for the continuance of the import and export controls.

2. The need for the Central Government to have legislative powers to control the foreign trade of the country is as great today as it was in 1947. The country is embarking on an ambitious Fourth Five Year Plan. The defence requirements also are much more than in the past. The need to conserve foreign exchange is, therefore, imperative and the position needs to be controlled closely and continuously to ensure optimum utilisation of available foreign exchange resources for the purchase of goods required to sustain industrialisation, to protect the indigenous industry and to meet essential requirements of defence and export-oriented industries. On the export side, it is necessary to ensure healthy practices in our foreign trade and to safeguard the interest of the country in respect of items primarily required for home consumption.

3. The Bill accordingly seeks to continue the powers at present vested in the Central Government for control and regulation of imports and exports under the aforesaid Act indefinitely.

NEW DELHI;

The 20th March, 1971.

L. N. MISHRA.

---

**FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM**

Clause 3 of the Bill seeks to make the operation of the existing Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 on a permanent footing. The Import and Export Trade Control Organisation is an existing Organisation and it is proposed to continue this Organisation permanently.

2. The revised estimated expenditure of this Organisation for the year 1970-71 is about rupees one crore, sixty lakhs and forty-one thousand and the budget estimates proposed for this Organisation for the year 1971-72 is about rupees one crore, sixty-four lakhs and eighteen thousand. It is not possible at the present stage to indicate precisely the likely extra expenditure that will have to be incurred on this Organisation for the subsequent periods except to say that it is likely to be, more or less, on the same pattern. In any case, no expenditure will be incurred without due appropriation made by the Parliament by law in this behalf.

3. There will be no non-recurring expenditure.

---

B. N. BANERJEE,  
*Secretary.*

